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July 1983

Livestock and Poultry

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

Table 1.—Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices
(All percent changes shown are from a year earlier.)

Item	1982				1983				
	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II[1]	III[2]	IV[2]	Annual[2]
					Million lb				
PRODUCTION									
Beef	5,363	5,730	5,818	22,366	5,525	5,570	5,800	5,625	22,520
% change	−1	+3	+2	+1	+1	+4	+1	−3	+1
Pork	3,550	3,240	3,638	14,121	3,483	3,730	3,575	4,200	14,988
% change	−9	−10	−12	−10	−6	+5	+10	+15	+6
Lamb & mutton	85	88	93	356	93	90	75	80	338
% change	+10	+11	+7	+9	+3	+6	−15	−14	−5
Veal	99	107	110	423	103	100	90	105	398
% change	+4	+2	−4	+2	−4	+1	−16	−5	−6
Total red meat	9,097	9,165	9,659	37,266	9,204	9,490	9,540	10,010	38,244
% change	−4	−2	−4	−4	−1	+4	+4	+4	+3
Broilers[3]	3,109	3,130	2,911	12,038	3,052	3,200	3,150	2,940	12,342
% change	0	+2	+1	+1	+6	+3	+1	+1	+3
Turkeys[3]	528	761	759	2,458	458	580	800	760	2,598
% change	−5	−3	−2	−2	+12	+10	+5	0	+6
Total poultry[4]	3,786	4,023	3,804	15,052	3,653	3,915	4,075	3,825	15,468
% change	0	+1	+1	+1	+6	+3	+1	+1	+3
Total red meat & poultry	12,883	13,188	13,463	52,318	12,857	13,405	13,615	13,835	53,712
% change	−3	−1	−3	−2	+1	+4	+3	+3	+3
					Million dozen				
Eggs	1,441	1,437	1,479	5,798	1,432	1,400	1,410	1,465	5,707
% change	0	0	−1	0	−1	−3	−2	−1	−2
PRICES									
					$/cwt				
Choice steers, Omaha, 900-1100 lb	70.46	64.19	58.87	64.22	61.52	67.05	64-67	61-65	63-65
Barrows & gilts, 7 mkts	56.46	61.99	55.12	55.44	55.00	46.65	46-49	38-42	46-48
Slaugh. lambs, Ch., San Ang.	65.66	55.05	49.83	56.44	60.00	61.50	54-58	52-56	57-59
					cents/lb				
Broilers, 9-city avg.[5]	45.1	44.4	41.5	44.0	43.4	[8]46.5	[8]47-51	[8]42-46	[8]
Turkeys, NY[6]	58.8	65.4	63.7	60.8	54.9	57.0	60-64	63-67	58-61
					cents/dozen				
Eggs New York[7]	66.7	65.8	68.4	70.1	65.8	69.0	67-71	69-73	67-70

[1]Preliminary. [2]Forecast. [3]Federally inspected. [4]Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. [5]Wholesale weighted average. [6]Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. [7]Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers. [8]The 9-city price has been discontinued; starting with second-quarter 1983, the broiler price is the new 12-city average.

In This Issue

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Summary

Large Pork Supplies to Pressure Meat Prices

Total red meat and poultry supplies in second-half 1983 are expected to remain well above a year ago, largely the result of sharp increases in pork production. The larger pork supplies will have a negative impact on all livestock and poultry prices, with those for pork well below a year earlier. However, an improving economy and increased consumer confidence, along with the July 1 tax cut, will likely moderate the meat price decline. Per capita consumption of pork may increase by more than 2 pounds this fall compared with a year earlier, while poultry consumption will likely remain unchanged and beef consumption could decline by about a pound.

The June *Hogs and Pigs* report confirms a continued and heightened expansion in breeding herds during first-half 1983. Producers have reacted to improved returns in 1982 by expanding their hog inventories, and the rate of expansion increased this spring, despite higher grain prices since early 1983. However, given the large spring pig crop and expected year-over-year advances in grain prices, returns to pork producers are likely to turn negative, as was the case from mid-1979 through early 1982.

Pork production is expected to rise about 10 percent this summer, near earlier expectations. However, a much larger breeding inventory and a record-large number of pigs saved per litter this spring will push this fall's pork production up 17 percent from this summer and 15 percent from fall 1982.

Prices for barrows and gilts are expected to average $46 to $49 per cwt this summer. This is near the spring average, but well below the $62 recorded last summer or this past winter's $55. Prices this fall should drop even more, averaging only $38 to $42 per cwt. Expectations of low hog prices, high feed costs, and thus poor returns could result in herd reductions later this summer and fall.

Production of beef and poultry in the second half of the year is expected to be up only modestly from a year earlier. The largest beef supplies will likely occur during late summer through early fall, as the large May-June feedlot placements of cattle off the wheat grazeout acreage are marketed.

The 12-city price for broilers this summer will likely average 47 to 51 cents a pound, while the fall price may average 42 to 46 cents. (The new 12-city price replaced the 9-city price this spring.) Fed steer prices at Omaha may average slightly above a year ago this summer, but fall prices, while declining from the summer average, may be moderately above the low levels of last year.

Livestock and Poultry Situation

FACTORS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Consumer Incomes and Purchases Rise

The economic recovery continued to strengthen in May. Preliminary evidence indicated that second-quarter gross national product (GNP), after adjusting for inflation, was rising at a rate of 6.6 percent—the most rapid growth since the 7.9 percent in first-quarter 1981. However, this is still expected to be one of the weakest recoveries recorded since World War II; the slower growth is a result of efforts to restrain potential inflationary pressures. Although the recovery is broadly based and therfore likely to continue well into 1984, second-half growth will probably be at a slower rate than occurred this spring. Much of the recent growth has been due to an increase in the production of goods and rebuilding of business inventories. Final sales, although improving, are still rising at a slower rate than during most recoveries.

Personal income rose 1.2 percent in May, the largest monthly gain since July 1981. Disposable personal income rose 0.7 percent. However, spending increased at a faster rate than disposable income, pulling down the savings rate for May. Personal savings as a percent of disposable personal income declined to 5.3 percent, compared with 5.9 percent in the first quarter. Purchases of durable goods, nondurable goods, and services all increased in May.

Particularly encouraging for the agricultural sector is that gains were made for nondurables. Retail sales of nondurable goods rose $0.8 billion (1.3 percent), compared with a $0.3 billion gain in April. Sales at grocery stores rose $0.2 billion (0.8 percent), while apparel and accessory sales were up $0.1 billion (1.3 percent).

The July 1 tax cut should add further support to disposable incomes and the economic recovery. However, with the savings rate having been pulled down, it is likely that at least part of the income gain will be used to rebuild savings.

The economic recovery should help support meat prices in second-half 1983. However, with larger meat supplies expected, consumer confidence must continue to improve, and along with it consumer spending for meats, to reach the mid or upper end of the forecast price ranges.

Feed Cost Increases Moderate

In spite of a cool, wet spring, plantings and crop progress have caught up with the average for late June. Excellent soil moisture will likely favor higher yields this fall. A June 1 crop survey showed 60.1 million planted acres of corn, a 27-percent decline from last year. Grain sorghum plantings were 11.6 million acres, a 28-percent drop from both 1981 and 1982. Soybean acreage declined 12 percent from a year ago, to 63.3 million acres.

Stocks of corn, sorghum, oats, and barley on June 1 were 32 percent above a year ago. Corn stocks were record large, 30 percent above the previous record set last year. Grain sorghum stocks were up 39 percent; barley, 49 percent; and oats, 33 percent. Soybean and wheat stocks were also record large, up 33 and 32 percent, respectively. The PIK program will lead to lower production and stocks during 1983/84, particularly for corn and sorghum. Farmers will receive grain in compensation for reducing acreage. They have 5 months from the normal harvest dates in their area to receive their grain. This will help bolster grain supplies available for feed.

The Central Illinois corn price has averaged near the release price during much of May and June. The release price is $3.15 a bushel and would require a 5-day average of $3.18 in Central Illinois to release corn in the farmer-owned storage reserve, further adding to supplies.

The farm price of corn in 1982/83 is forecast to average $2.65 a bushel, implying a $2.90 average this summer, down slightly from $3.00 this spring. Prices in 1983/84 are expected to average $2.75 to $3.00.

General provisions of plans to extend the PIK program for wheat for a second year were announced July 1. Announcements for the feed grain program are not expected until early fall. The provisions for conservation use acreage and the PIK program will greatly influence 1983/84 grain prices. They will also influence the acreage that must be set aside but will be available for grazing this fall and winter. Higher grain prices together with lower livestock and poultry prices, will likely

again result in negative feeding margins by late summer. The negative margins will probably continue at least through fall, particularly for pork producers.

Grazing and Forage Prospects Excellent

Cool temperatures through May continued to slow pasture and range growth, particularly in northern areas. However, most areas had ample moisture to support very favorable grazing as temperatures warmed in June. The only areas suffering from unusually dry conditions on June 1 were parts of southwestern Texas and the extreme Southeast. June 1 pasture and range conditions averaged 85 percent, compared with 87 percent last year and an 82-percent 1972-82 average. Grazing conditions in the desert Southwest were excellent, averaging 10 to 20 points above average.

Producers indicated in the early June *Crop Production—Acreage* survey that they expect to harvest 60.3 million acres of hay in 1983. The harvest of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is estimated at 25.2 million acres—a decline of 5 percent, while the harvest of all other types of hay is placed at 35.1 million acres—a 3-percent gain from 1982 and a 4-percent rise from 1981. Good moisture in most areas has encouraged excellent growth.

Aquaculture

Catfish Production and Prices Increase

Domestic production of farm-raised catfish delivered for processing increased to 11.6 million pounds live weight in May, a 46-percent gain from a year ago. Cumulative production for the year was 57.9 million pounds, a 52-percent rise from the first 5 months of 1982.

Cumulative sales on a dressed-weight basis have continued strong in 1983. Total ice pack and frozen sales through May have increased 36 percent compared with a year ago. Ending inventories have increased modestly since the first of the year, but they are significantly larger than a year ago.

The weighted-average price paid to catfish farmers at the plant site averaged near to slightly below a year earlier through the first quarter. However, despite increased production, grower prices in April and May averaged well above a year earlier. Prices averaged 62 cents a pound in May, compared with the depressed 53 cents a year earlier.

Nevertheless, monthly processor prices for both ice-pack and frozen catfish have averaged below a year earlier through May. The price received by processors for whole ice-pack catfish was $1.36 a pound, 7 cents below a year earlier. However, the May price may not be quite as low relative to a year ago, because the prices until early 1983 included the value of some fish that were further processed. The price received for whole frozen catfish averaged $1.47 a pound in May, compared with $1.54 a year earlier.

Table 2.—Processor sales of catfish (dressed weight)

Month	Total ice pack and frozen 1982	Total ice pack and frozen 1983
	1,000 lbs	
January	3,340	5,101
February	4,726	6,845
March	5,461	7,248
April	4,891	6,093
May	4,787	6,278
June	4,949	
July	4,401	
August	5,029	
September	5,545	
October	5,102	
Novemebr	4,496	
December	5,232	
Annual	57,959	

Table 3.—Prices received by processors for catfish (f.o.b. plant)

Month	Ice pack 1982	Ice pack 1983	Frozen 1982	Frozen 1983
		$ per lb		
January	1.47	1.39	1.63	1.55
February	1.49	1.38	1.62	1.48
March	1.47	1.34	1.63	1.48
April	1.40	1.37	1.62	1.47
May	1.43	1.36	1.54	1.47
June	1.43		1.60	
July	1.41		1.52	
August	1.42		1.57	
September	1.42		1.55	
October	1.42		1.60	
November	1.43		1.58	
December	1.43		1.54	
Annual	1.44		1.58	

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has purchased 684,000 pounds of catfish through mid 1983. The total cost of these purchases, f.o.b. the processing plant, was $1.019 million.

LIVESTOCK AND RED MEAT

Hogs

The June *Hogs and Pigs* report indicates an even sharper expansion of breeding herds in the first half of 1983 than was indicated in the March report. This expansion, the first since 1980, is because of greatly improved returns to producers in 1982. Producers have covered cash costs and made a partial payment to labor and management through spring 1983, despite higher corn and lower hog prices. However, given the large spring pig crop and continuing higher corn prices due to the acreage reduction and PIK programs, producers will likely not cover cash costs in the fall of 1983. So, a partial liquidation of the breeding herd seems likely—perhaps starting this summer. Hog prices may average around $40 per cwt this fall, down over a fourth from a year earlier. Corn prices, while declining from present levels, may be higher than $2.12 a bushel, the U.S. average farm price last fall.

Commercial pork production in second-quarter 1983 is estimated at 3,730 million pounds, up 5 percent from a year ago. The increase in pork production, larger competing meat supplies, uncertainties about labor stoppages and plant closings, and wider farm-to-retail marketing spreads weakened hog prices. Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 markets declined sharply from $55 per cwt in the first quarter and averaged $47 per cwt, compared with $56 a year ago.

Market Hogs Up 11 Percent; Breeding Herd Up 9 Percent

The U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs was estimated at 57.5 million head on June 1, 1983, up 11 percent from a year ago, but 4 percent below 1981. Meanwhile, the breeding herd totaled 8.07 million head, 9 percent above last year, but 3 percent below 2 years ago. The market hog inventory, at 49.4 million head, was 11 percent more than a year ago, but 4 percent below 1981. Sow farrowings during December-May were 11 percent greater than last year. The number of pigs saved per litter, at 7.53, was well above the previous record of 7.39 in 1981. Record-high numbers of pigs saved per litter were achieved in the 10 quarterly reporting States during both December 1982-February 1983 and March-May. Favorable weather this winter and spring contributed to the record highs.

The weight distribution of the market hog inventory suggests that the large year-over-year increases in slaughter numbers will continue as the year progresses. The inventory of market hogs weighing 60 to 179 pounds was up 8 percent. Most of these hogs will be marketed in the summer quarter, when hog slaughter is forecast up 8 percent from a year ago. Commercial pork production is forecast to increase 10 percent, as the average dressed weight is expected to be around 3 pounds above the 171 pounds registered last summer. Heavier weights are likely as some herd liquidation is expected in the quarter because producers' returns are squeezed and lower hog prices are expected to continue into the first half of 1984, if present intentions are realized.

Fourth-quarter slaughter will be drawn largely from the inventory of hogs weighing under 60 pounds on June 1. This weight category was up 15 percent from a year earlier. These hogs come from the March-May pig crop, which was up 17 percent from a year earlier. Relationships between the March-May pig crop and fourth-quarter slaughter indicate a larger slaughter than those between fourth-quarter slaughter and the under- 60-pound inventory. The March-May pig crop has been the better indicator.

Slaughter this fall is estimated at 24.1 million head, up 16 percent from a year earlier. Over the past 5 years, fourth-quarter slaughter has averaged 88 percent of the March-May pig crop, but this year's estimated slaughter is 91 percent. However, the slaughter estimate provides for a likely reduction in gilt retention and continued herd liquidation during the fall, because producers' returns are not expected to cover production cash costs. Although sows are expected to account for a higher proportion of slaughter than a year ago, barrows and gilts will likely be fed to lighter weights because of higher priced feed. Commercial pork production may be up 15 percent from a year earlier because the average dressed weight may decline a pound from last year's relatively heavy 175-pound average.

Table 4.—Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, United States

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/82
		1,000 head		*Percent change*
December 1				
Inventory	58,688	53,935*		
Breeding	7,843	7,415*		
Market	50,845	46,519*		
-60 lb.	19,487	18,628*		
60-119 lb.	12,923	11,808*		
120-179 lb.	10,437	9,282*		
180 + lb.	7,998	6,802*		
June 1				
Inventory	59,740	51,990	57,450	+11
Breeding	8,358	7,389	8,074	+9
Market	51,382	44,601	49,376	+11
-60 lb.	23,069	18,941	21,855	+15
60-119 lb.	12,204	10,954	11,915	+9
120-179 lb.	9,041	8,200	8,764	+7
180 + lb.	7,068	6,506	6,842	+5
Sows farrowing				
Dec.[1] -May	6,440	5,593	6,218	+11
June-Nov.	6,258	5,815	[2]6,319	+9
Pig crops				
Dec.[1] -May	47,600	41,035	46,806	+14
June-Nov.	46,176	43,094	[3]46,450	+8
Pigs per litter				
Dec.[1] -May	7.39	7.34	7.53	+3
June-Nov.	7.38	7.41	[3]7.35	−1

[1]December preceeding year. [2]Intentions. [3]Average number of pigs per litter with allowance for trend to compute indicated June-November pig crop. * = Revised.

Hog Prices To Average Sharply Lower Than a Year Earlier

Expected sharply higher pork production and burdensome stocks of frozen pork at the beginning of the second half of 1983 have weakened hog prices. However, the little change that is expected for competing meat supplies compared with those of a year earlier, and increases in consumer incomes because of the tax cut and the strengthening economy, should help support hog prices. Barrow and gilt prices at the 7 markets are expected to average $46 to $49 per cwt this summer and $38 to $42 this fall. However, if the economy does not strengthen as expected, prices would likely be lower than those forecast, particularly in the fourth quarter. If corn prices are stronger than expected this summer and the income support fails to materialize, producers may liquidate rather than carry out their June 1 intentions to have 9 percent more sows farrow, boosting short-term pork production above forecast levels. This could cause hog prices to drop into the mid-$40's and to average below the $46 to $49 currently projected. However, a decline in the breeding herd this summer and fall would boost hog prices, especially in the second half of 1984.

Rise in Production May Continue into 1984

The June breeding inventory and farrowing intentions suggest that commercial production may continue to rise through the first half of 1984, resulting in lower hog and retail pork prices. As of June 1, producers indicated they intended to have 9 percent more sows farrow during

Table 5.—Corn Belt hog feeding[1]

Purchased during / Marketed during	Aug. 82 / Dec. 82	Sept. / Jan. 83	Oct. / Feb.	Nov. / Mar.	Dec. / Apr.	Jan. 83 / May	Feb. / June	Mar. / July	Apr. / Aug.	May / Sept.
	Selected costs at current rates[2]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
40-lb feeder pig	60.33	62.62	53.81	45.62	47.42	52.94	55.40	52.36	43.74	35.14
Corn (11 bu)	25.08	21.67	22.00	23.32	24.75	25.41	27.83	29.15	32.12	33.33
Protein supplement (130 lb)	19.50	18.85	18.66	19.04	19.50	19.82	19.53	19.70	20.34	20.15
Labor & management (1.3 hr)	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48
Vet medicine[3]	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61
Interest on purchase (4 months)	3.46	3.59	2.79	2.37	2.46	2.53	2.65	2.50	1.99	1.60
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	6.21	6.19	6.17	6.19	6.18	6.24	6.27	6.28	6.31	6.34
Death loss (4% of purchase)	2.41	2.50	2.15	1.82	1.90	2.12	2.22	2.09	1.75	1.41
Transportation (100 miles)	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48
Marketing expenses	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Miscel. & indirect costs[3]	.64	.63	.63	.63	.63	.64	.64	.64	.65	.64
Total	131.99	130.41	120.56	113.35	117.19	124.37	129.22	127.41	121.60	113.32
Selling price/cwt required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (220 lb) $/cwt	47.69	46.88	42.94	39.99	41.67	44.62	46.71	46.00	43.73	40.28
Selling price/cwt required to cover all costs (220 lb) $/cwt.	60.00	59.28	54.80	51.52	53.27	56.53	58.74	57.91	55.27	51.51
Feed cost per 100-lb gain (180 lb) $/cwt	24.77	22.51	22.59	23.53	24.58	25.13	26.31	27.14	29.14	29.71
Barrows and gilts 7 markets $/cwt	54.94	56.78	57.27	50.94	47.50	47.02				
Net margin $/cwt	−5.06	−2.50	+2.47	−.58	−5.77	−9.51				
Prices:										
40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) $/head	60.33	62.62	53.81	45.62	47.42	55.94	55.40	52.36	43.74	35.14
Corn[4] $/bu	2.28	1.97	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.31	2.53	2.68	2.92	3.03
38-42% protein supp.[5] $/cwt	15.00	14.50	14.35	14.65	15.00	15.25	15.02	15.15	15.65	15.50
Labor & management[6] $/hr	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.84	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
Interest rate (annual)	17.19	17.19	15.56	15.56	15.56	14.35	14.35	14.35	13.66	13.66
Transportation rate $/cwt (100 miles)[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses[8] $/cwt	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1,078	1,075	1,071	1,075	1,073	1,083	1,088	1,091	1,096	1,100

[1]Although a majority of hog feeding operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow to finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. [2]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily concide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management production level and locality of operation. [3]Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4]Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5]Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [6]Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. [7]Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8]Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

June-November 1983 than a year earlier. In the 10 quarterly reporting States, producers indicated that farrowings would be 10 percent higher during June-August and 8 percent higher during September-November. Actual farrowings could differ significantly from intentions because of changing profit expectations, as well as economic and weather conditions.

Retail Prices High But Declining

During the first 5 months of 1983, retail pork prices averaged 10 percent higher than a year ago. Farm-to-retail price spreads rose 17 percent while the farm value rose only 3 percent. However, the farm value in April and May declined sharply from a year earlier. So, most of the year-to-year rise in retail pork prices is attributable to the higher farm-to-retail price spreads. The higher farm-to-retail spreads were partly because of uncertainties about pork supplies, work stoppages, and plant closings.

Hog prices are expected to average about the same in the third quarter as in the second, but they may decline sharply in the fourth. Farm-to-retail spreads are forecast to decline some from present levels, because most of the uncertainties have been removed and because pork "featuring" in grocery stores will move the additional supplies. Thus, retail pork prices are expected to continue downward the rest of the year, averaging around $1.65 a pound in the second half, a decline of 11 percent from a

Table 6.—Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, 10 States[1]

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/82
		1,000 head		*Percent change*
December 1				
Inventory	45,970	42,440*		
Breeding	6,021	5,670*		
Market	39,949	36,770*		
-60 lb	15,379	14,745*		
60-119 lb	10,124	9,259*		
120-179 lb	8,234	7,453*		
180 + lb	6,212	5,313*		
March 1				
Inventory	45,275	40,610	41,840*	+3
Breeding	6,500	5,578	5,928*	+6
Market	38,775	35,032	35,912*	+3
-60 lb	14,439	12,755	13,672*	+7
60-119 lb	9,453	8,764	8,979*	+2
120-179 lb	8,638	7,815	7,697*	-2
180 + lb	6,245	5,698	5,564*	-2
June 1				
Inventory	46,200	41,190	45,250	+10
Breeding	6,355	5,689	6,224	+9
Market	39,845	35,501	39,026	+10
-60 lb	17,843	14,941	17,335	+16
60-119 lb	9,491	8,779	9,415	+7
120-179 lb	7,034	6,575	6,864	+4
180 + lb	5,477	5,206	5,412	+4
Sows farrowing				
December[2]-February	2,192	1,977	2,090*	+6
March-May	2,750	2,391	2,768*	+16
June-August	2,461	2,199	[3]2,415*	+10
September-November	2,418	2,363*	[3]2,554	+8
Pig crop				
December[2]-February	15,863	14,059	15,543*	+11
March-May	20,741	17,943	21,063	+17
June-August	18,134	16,254		
September-November	17,853	17,548*		
Pigs per litter				
December[2]-February	7.24	7.11	7.44	+5
March-May	7.54	7.50	7.61	+1
June-August	7.37	7.39		
September-November	7.38	7.43		

[1]Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Ohio. [2]December preceding year. [3]Intentions. * = Revised.

Table 7.—Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ended 1983	1981	1982	1983
		Thousands	
Jan. 1[1]	1,297	1,428	1,204
8	1,957	1,881	1,457
15	1,885	1,656	1,564
22	1,792	1,643	1,561
29	1,816	1,623	1,519
Feb. 5	1,773	1,552	1,350
12	1,731	1,650	1,467
19	1,672	1,484	1,491
26	1,698	1,652	1,449
Mar. 5	1,757	1,698	1,544
12	1,832	1,676	1,646
19	1,826	1,663	1,584
26	1,840	1,705	1,546
Apr. 2	1,848	1,609	1,558
9	1,914	1,606	1,607
16	1,823	1,608	1,738
23	1,727	1,656	1,704
30	1,771	1,640	1,694
May. 7	1,763	1,596	1,659
14	1,771	1,610	1,642
21	1,694	1,553	1,607
28	1,422	1,532	1,558
June 4	1,560	1,279	1,390
11	1,617	1,561	
18	1,500	1,467	
25	1,434	1,416	
July 2	1,324	1,394	
9	1,401	1,162	
16	1,444	1,434	
23	1,442	1,352	
30	1,496	1,357	
Aug. 6	1,539	1,398	
13	1,554	1,391	
20	1,576	1,424	
27	1,590	1,400	
Sept. 3	1,658	1,411	
10	1,456	1,286	
17	1,785	1,527	
24	1,699	1,418	
Oct. 1	1,742	1,501	
8	1,769	1,482	
15	1,817	1,536	
22	1,786	1,599	
29	1,788	1,614	
Nov. 5	1,814	1,620	
12	1,789	1,677	
19	1,841	1,650	
26	1,511	1,310	
Dec. 3	1,947	1,676	
10	1,884	1,523	
17	1,864	1,588	
24	1,223	1,278	

[1]Corresponding dates: January 3, 1981, January 2, 1982.

year earlier. Farm-to-retail spreads typically widen as live animal prices decline; however, the spreads are expected to drop in the second half because of the exceptionally wide spreads in the first half and the larger slaughter volume later this year. The larger volume spreads the fixed costs over more units of output.

Feeding Margins Negative

High feeder pig prices and rising corn prices during the late fall and early winter largely kept the feeding margin negative for feeder pig finishers in the Corn Belt during the first 5 months of 1983. February was the only month for which feeding margins were positive. Declining hog prices and relatively high corn prices will also pressure feeding margins for the remainder of the year.

This pressure is driving down the price of feeder pigs. Prices for 40- to 50-pound U.S. 1-2 feeder pigs in Southern Missouri have declined from the $59 per head in February and March to below $30 in June. The lower feeder pig prices are squeezing returns to feeder pig producers. If corn prices and hog prices hold at expected levels, feeder pig prices may average only in the low $20's for the remainder of the year. The resulting negative returns would cause a further squeeze on feeder pig producers and most likely result in their cutting back on breeding numbers. (Feeder pig production is relatively

more important in the grain deficit areas on the fringe of the Corn Belt). However, the lower feeder pig prices will help offset recent rises in feed costs for feed pig finishers and improve their feeding margins.

December 1 and March 1 Inventories Revised Upward

In the June 1 *Hogs and Pigs* report, the Crop Reporting Board revised its December 1 estimate of all hogs and pigs upward by 705,000 head—600,000 head to the market hog inventory and 105,000 to the breeding herd. The March 1 inventory of all hogs and pigs in the 10 quarterly reporting States was also revised upward by 185,000 head. The hogs and pigs inventory tables reflect these revisions.

Cattle

Beef Production To Rise During Late Summer/Early Fall

Beef production in May rose about 7 percent from a year earlier, reflecting the much-improved cattle feeding conditions since mid-April. All of the gain was from increased fed beef production. Commercial cattle slaughter rose 5 percent, but slaughter weights increased almost 11 pounds from a year ago. A larger proportion of the slaughter was from fed cattle, as fed marketings rose and nonfed steer and heifer slaughter declined. Helping to keep weights from rising even more was a larger proportion of heifers in the fed cattle slaughter mix. Fed cattle marketings were 12 percent larger than a year earlier in the 7 major feeding States during May. Feedlots stayed current as feedlot operators were willing to market cattle ahead of schedule in June. Beef production this spring likely rose about 4 percent from a year ago.

In spite of the large feedlot placements in May, the number of cattle on feed on June 1 fell slightly below a year earlier for the first time since March 1, 1982. Net placements in May were slightly below the large placement rate of a year ago, but nearly 19 percent above April, as feedlot conditions improved and as stocker cattle began to be removed from the PIK wheat grazeout acreage in the southern High Plains area. The sharpest year-to-year gains were in Colorado, Texas, and Arizona, where May placements rose 8, 9, and 10 percent, respectively. Placements were well below last year's levels in Kansas, Iowa, and California. However, in late May, the wheat crop was still behind normal progress. Cattle were still grazing PIK wheat acreage in many parts of Texas and in most areas to the North. Cool, wet weather has prolonged the grazing much more than normal.

Most grazing ended by late June as temperatures rose seasonally. Cattle continued to be removed from the PIK acreage, with feedlot placements likely having risen well above the lower June 1982 levels, particularly in the Central Plains. Cattle on wheat pasture in late April through June should have made excellent weight gains, as growing conditions were very favorable. Yearling cattle should have made gains similar to feedlot gains during this period. Cattle placed in May could begin to be marketed by midsummer, with marketings remaining large through midfall.

Beef production this summer is likely to be about 1 percent above a year earlier, with supplies starting to climb by midsummer. Fed cattle slaughter is expected to rise modestly, while nonfed slaughter should remain below a year ago. This will result in heavier average dressed weights, which will account for most of the gain in production. The largest production increases will begin in late August, as fed cattle marketings rise and nonfed slaughter increases seasonally.

Production through midfall will remain large because of the continued marketing of the large May and June feedlot placements. However, by late November through

Table 8.—7 States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings

Year	On feed	Change previous year	Net placements	Change previous year	Marketings	Change previous year
	1,000 head	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1982						
Jan.	7,201	−8.4	1,376	+17.9	1,522	−0.2
Feb.	7,055	−6.0	1,227	+15.6	1,413	−1.9
Mar.	6,869	−3.6	1,702	+34.7	1,547	−0.6
Apr.	7,024	+2.7	1,456	−7.8	1,414	+2.0
May	7,066	+0.5	1,710	+20.1	1,413	+0.9
June	7,363	+4.4	1,328	+7.0	1,510	+4.2
July	7,181	+4.9	1,137	+11.8	1,482	+5.0
Aug.	6,836	+6.0	1,670	+22.4	1,689	+10.7
Sept.	6,817	+8.4	1,911	+8.6	1,575	+8.5
Oct.	7,153	+8.4	2,517	+28.3	1,527	+5.7
Nov.	8,143	+14.5	1,666	+10.3	1,485	+14.7
Dec.	8,324	+13.6	1,422	+18.2	1,430	+7.5
1983						
Jan.	8,316	+15.5	1,379	+0.2	1,643	+8.0
Feb.	8,052	+14.1	1,058	−13.8	1,506	+6.6
Mar.	7,604	+10.7	1,257	−26.1	1,593	+3.0
Apr.	7,268	+3.4	1,423	−2.3	1,470	+4.0
May	7,221	+2.2	1,693	+27.5	1,583	+12.0
June	7,331	−0.4				

Table 9.—Great Plains custom cattle feeding

Purchased during Marketed during	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
	Aug. 82 Feb. 83	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June	Jan. 83 July	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600 lb feeder steer	402.66	386.58	379.50	371.28	376.14	396.36	403.68	423.00	405.72	378.42
Transportation to feedlot (300 miles)	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96
Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Feed:										
Milo (1,500 lb)	72.00	65.40	64.20	65.55	71.10	72.60	78.60	83.55	89.55	85.20
Corn (1,500 lb)	76.05	71.25	75.30	80.85	82.05	81.60	87.75	91.50	99.15	97.50
Cottonseed meal (400 lb)	46.00	46.00	46.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	50.00	48.00	50.00	52.00
Alfalfa hay (800 lb)	45.20	46.40	45.20	46.80	49.60	48.40	50.40	45.20	46.00	46.40
Total feed cost	239.25	229.05	230.70	241.20	250.75	250.60	266.75	268.25	284.70	281.10
Feed handling & management charge	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Vet medicine	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Interest on feeder & 1/2 feed	43.55	38.84	35.88	34.15	33.85	34.56	34.91	34.82	34.25	32.44
Death loss (1.5 percent of purchase)	6.04	5.80	5.69	5.57	5.64	5.95	6.06	6.34	6.09	5.68
Marketing[2]	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.
Total	722.46	691.23	682.73	683.16	697.34	718.43	742.36	763.37	761.72	728.60
Selling price required to cover:[3]										
Feed and feeder costs (1,056 lb) $/cwt	60.79	58.30	57.78	58.00	59.36	61.27	63.49	65.46	65.38	62.45
All costs $/cwt	68.41	65.46	64.65	64.69	66.04	68.03	70.30	72.29	72.13	69.00
Selling price $/cwt[4]	62.77	65.68	71.36	69.17						
Net margin $/cwt	−5.64	+.22	+6.71	+4.48						
Cost per 100-lb gain:										
Variable costs less interest $/cwt	53.86	51.77	52.08	54.15	56.08	56.11	59.16	59.72	62.96	62.16
Feed costs $/cwt	47.85	45.81	46.14	48.24	50.15	50.12	53.35	53.65	56.94	56.22
Prices:										
Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb Amarillo $/cwt	67.11	64.43	63.25	61.88	62.69	66.06	67.28	70.50	67.62	63.07
Transportation rate $/cwt/100 miles[5]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Commission fee $/cwt	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Milo $/cwt[6]	4.80	4.36	4.28	4.37	4.74	4.84	5.24	5.57	5.97	5.68
Corn $/cwt[6]	5.07	4.75	5.02	5.39	5.47	5.44	5.85	6.10	6.61	6.50
Cottonseed meal $/cwt[7]	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
Alfalfa hay $/ton[8]	113.00	116.00	113.00	117.00	124.00	121.00	126.00	113.00	115.00	116.00
Feed handling & management charge $/ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Interest, annual rate	16.75	15.50	14.50	13.75	13.50	13.25	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.50

[1]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. Steers are assumed to gain 500 lbs in 180 days at 2.8 lbs per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lbs per pound gain. [2]Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4 percent shrink. [3]Sale weight 1,056 lbs (1,100 lbs less 4 percent shrink). [4]Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lbs, Texas-New Mexico direct. [5]Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. [6]Texas Panhandle elevator price plus $0.15/cwt handling and transportation to feedlots. [7]Average prices paid by farmers in Texas. [8]Average price received by farmers in Texas plus $30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots.

Table 10.—Corn Belt cattle feeding

Purchased during / Marketed during	Aug. 82 Feb. 83	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June	Jan. 83 July	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.
	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600-lb feeder steer	407.10	398.88	380.70	383.28	374.10	391.80	404.10	415.14	410.28	405.72
Transportation to feedlot (400 miles)	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Corn (45 bu)	102.60	88.65	90.00	95.40	101.25	103.95	113.85	120.60	131.40	136.35
Silage (1.7 tons)	34.24	31.20	31.59	33.30	34.27	35.34	37.21	38.49	40.39	41.33
Protein supplement (270 lb)	34.02	33.34	33.08	33.34	34.02	34.02	34.16	34.02	35.37	34.56
Hay (400 lb)	10.60	10.30	10.40	10.90	10.80	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.10	11.10
Labor (4 hours)	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20
Management[2]	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
Vet medicine[3]	5.07	5.05	5.03	5.05	5.04	5.09	5.11	5.13	5.15	5.17
Interest on purchase (6 months)	34.99	34.28	29.61	29.82	29.10	28.11	28.99	29.77	28.02	27.71
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	23.63	23.56	23.48	23.56	23.52	23.74	23.85	23.91	24.02	24.11
Death loss (1% of purchase)	4.07	3.99	3.81	3.83	3.74	3.92	4.04	4.15	4.10	4.06
Transportation (100 miles)	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Marketing expenses	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Miscellaneous & indirect costs[3]	10.22	10.19	10.15	10.19	10.17	10.27	10.31	10.34	10.39	10.43
Total	699.68	672.58	650.99	661.81	659.15	681.18	706.56	726.49	733.96	734.28
Selling price required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	56.05	53.56	51.98	52.97	52.80	54.89	57.19	59.00	59.86	59.91
Selling price required to cover all costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	66.64	64.06	62.00	63.03	62.28	64.87	67.29	69.19	69.90	69.93
Feed costs per 100-lb gain $/cwt	40.32	36.33	36.68	38.43	40.08	41.00	43.65	45.40	48.50	49.63
Choice steers, Omaha $/cwt	61.20	64.03	67.70	67.51						
Net margin $/cwt	-5.44	-.03	+5.70	+4.48						
Prices:										
Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb) Kansas City $/cwt	67.85	66.48	63.45	63.88	62.35	65.30	67.35	69.19	68.38	67.62
Corn $/bu[4]	2.24	1.97	2.00	2.12	2.25	2.31	2.53	2.68	2.92	3.03
Hay $/ton[4]	53.00	51.50	52.00	54.50	54.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	55.50	55.50
Corn silage $/ton[5]	20.14	18.35	18.58	19.59	20.16	20.79	21.89	22.64	23.76	24.31
32-36% protein supp. $/cwt[6]	12.60	12.35	12.25	12.35	12.60	12.60	12.65	12.60	13.10	12.80
Farm labor $/hour	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Interest rate, annual	17.19	17.19	15.56	15.56	15.56	14.35	14.35	14.35	13.66	13.66
Transportation rate $/cwt per 100 miles[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses $/cwt[8]	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1,078	1,075	1,071	1,075	1,073	1,083	1,088	1,091	1,096	1,100

[1]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual for management, production level, and locality of operation. [2]Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. [3]Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4]Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5]Corn silage price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb hay. [6]Average price paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [7]Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8]Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

the end of the year, fed slaughter is expected to decline. For the quarter, modest increases in fed beef production will be more than offset by reduced nonfed slaughter, although continued heavier slaughter weights will be somewhat offsetting.

Large Meat Supplies To Pressure Prices

Cattle prices peaked in midspring. Choice fed steer prices at Omaha reached $68 per cwt in late April and remained in a narrow range of $67 to $67.50 through early June. However, larger fed cattle marketings and continued heavy hog marketings forced prices below $64 in late June. Prices for yearling feeder steers at Kansas City peaked in late March through early April, near $70 per cwt. As the seasonal demand for stocker cattle diminished, particularly as fed cattle prices declined and as stocker cattle began to be marketed off the wheat grazeout acreage in May and June, yearling prices declined to the mid-$60's. Utility cow prices remained in the low $40's throughout spring, averaging $42.76 per cwt, nearly the same as a year earlier.

Prices for Choice fed steers at Omaha are likely to increase modestly during July through early August, as fed cattle marketings and supplies of competing meats decline, although less than a normal seasonal decline is expected in both categories. Prices will come under some downward pressure again in late summer through midfall, as fed cattle marketings rise. The large pork production now expected in late summer through fall will place substantial downward pressure on cattle prices during this period. However, a strengthening economy and improved consumer purchasing power should about offset the large beef supplies. Choice fed steer prices may average $64 to $67 per cwt this summer, before declining to $61 to $65 this fall. The lowest prices will likely occur during September-October.

The farm-to-retail price spreads for beef have averaged nearly 4 percent above the relatively low spreads of a year ago, near the rate of inflation. Retail prices for Choice beef averaged $2.47 a pound in May, slightly above a year earlier when Choice fed steers averaged $4.00 to $5.00 per cwt higher. Retail prices may remain near present levels through late summer, before declining to near $2.40 this fall as total meat supplies increase sharply.

Prices for yearling feeder steers at Kansas City will likely remain in the mid-$60's through late summer, then a decline to the lower $60's is likely as marketings increase seasonally in late summer through fall. With present prospects for excellent grazing this fall, plus additional grazing on conservation use acreage continue, prices may be somewhat stronger in the fourth quarter.

Utility cow prices are likely to average about $40 this fall, despite larger supplies of pork. Smaller beef imports in late summer and fall are expected to moderate price pressure. In addition, very favorable forage conditions, along with excess forage capacity, will likely encourage retention of more cows. The herd was culled closely in 1982 and fewer replacement heifers were being saved at the beginning of this year.

Sheep and Lambs

The U.S. sheep and lamb inventory on January 1 totaled 11.9 million head, down 8 percent from a year earlier. This was the lowest inventory on record. Commercial lamb and mutton production in first-half 1983 was anticipated to be about the same as a year ago, then to decline sharply in the second half. However, production rose about 5 percent in the first half because producers continued to liquidate their herds partly because of continued drought in southwest Texas. Also, wet weather delayed the movement of lambs from feedlots late last fall.

Lamb and mutton production during the second quarter likely totaled 90 million pounds, up 5 percent from a year earlier. Prices peaked in April at $66 per cwt, then declined in May and June. For the quarter, Choice lambs at San Angelo averaged $62 per cwt.

In the second half of 1983, liquidation is forecast to slow, and commercial lamb and mutton production is expected to drop nearly 15 percent from 1982. Choice lamb prices are expected to average $53 to $57 per cwt for the remainder of the year.

Special 1982 Monthly Slaughter and Production Table

Monthly figures for livestock slaughter and production are presented in table 15. These figures were disaggregated from the quarterly slaughter and production published by the Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 11.—Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, carcass, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share[1]

Year	Retail price[2]	Gross carcass value[3]	Carcass by-product allowance[4]	Net carcass value[5]	Gross farm value[6]	Farm by-product allowance[7]	Net farm value[8]	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Carcass-retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm-carcass	Farmers' share[9]
	Cents/lb										Percent
1978	181.9	121.6	2.3	119.3	126.1	15.0	111.1	70.8	62.6	8.2	61
1979	226.3	153.3	2.8	150.5	163.4	22.6	140.8	85.5	75.8	9.7	62
1980	237.6	157.7	2.3	155.4	161.9	16.9	145.0	92.6	82.2	10.4	61
1981[10]	238.7	151.5	2.1	149.3	154.5	16.0	138.5	100.2	89.4	10.8	58
1982	242.5	152.8	2.1	150.7	155.5	15.0	140.5	102.0	91.8	10.2	58
1982											
I	237.3	151.9	2.0	149.9	153.5	14.7	138.8	98.5	87.4	11.1	59
II	247.2	168.0	2.5	165.5	171.2	15.9	155.3	91.9	81.7	10.2	63
III	248.3	150.7	2.1	148.6	154.5	15.4	139.1	109.1	99.7	9.5	56
IV	237.2	140.6	1.8	138.8	142.7	13.9	128.9	108.3	98.4	9.9	54
1983											
I	237.9	146.7	1.7	144.9	149.9	13.5	136.4	101.5	93.0	8.6	58
1983											
Jan.	236.9	142.1	1.6	140.5	144.7	13.2	131.5	105.4	96.4	9.0	56
Feb.	238.7	145.7	1.7	144.0	148.9	13.4	135.5	103.2	94.7	8.5	57
Mar.	238.1	152.2	1.9	150.3	156.1	14.0	142.1	96.0	87.8	8.2	60
Apr.	244.5	162.4	2.1	160.3	166.6	15.6	151.0	93.5	84.2	9.3	62
May	246.7	157.8	1.9	155.9	163.4	15.6	147.8	98.9	90.8	8.1	60

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass. [3]Value of carcass-quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.464 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 1.476 in 1976 and later years. [4]Portion of gross carcass value attributed to fat and bone trim. [5]Gross carcass value minus carcass byproduct allowance. [6]Market value to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.36 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 2.40 in 1976 and later years. [7]Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible byproducts. [8]Gross farm value minus farm byproduct allowance. [9]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [10]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 12.—Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share[1]

Year	Retail price[2]	Wholesale value[3]	Gross farm value[4]	Byproduct allowance[5]	Net farm value[6]	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Wholesale retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm wholesale	Farmers' share[7]
	Cents/lb								Percent
1978	143.6	107.7	82.5	5.9	76.6	67.0	35.9	31.1	53
1979	144.1	100.4	72.2	5.6	66.6	77.5	43.7	33.8	46
1980	139.4	98.0	68.3	5.1	63.2	76.2	41.4	34.8	45
1981[8]	152.4	106.7	75.5	5.2	70.3	82.1	45.7	36.4	46
1982	175.4	121.8	94.3	6.3	88.0	87.4	53.6	33.8	50
1982									
I	160.1	108.7	82.0	5.6	76.4	83.7	51.4	32.4	48
II	169.3	120.4	96.1	6.6	89.5	79.9	48.9	30.9	53
III	185.0	132.7	105.4	7.0	98.4	86.6	52.3	34.3	53
IV	187.1	125.4	93.7	5.9	87.8	99.3	61.7	37.4	47
1983									
I	183.0	119.3	93.8	5.7	88.1	94.9	63.6	31.3	48
1983									
Jan.	185.0	121.6	96.5	5.9	90.6	94.4	63.4	31.0	49
Feb.	183.3	122.3	98.2	5.8	92.4	90.9	61.0	29.9	50
Mar.	180.7	114.2	86.6	5.3	81.3	99.4	66.5	32.9	45
Apr.	173.9	108.8	80.8	5.1	75.7	98.2	65.1	33.1	44
May	171.1	106.0	80.2	5.0	75.2	95.9	65.1	30.8	44

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from pork carcass. [3]Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used for all years. [4]Market values to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.12 was used prior to 1959; it was decreased gradually to 1.70 in 1977 and later. [5]Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible byproducts. [6]Gross farm value minus byproduct allowance. [7]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [8]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 13.—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1982						1983					
	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	I	Apr.	May
	Dollars per cwt											
SLAUGHTER STEERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	61.25	64.19	58.78	58.91	58.92	58.87	59.33	61.20	64.03	61.52	67.70	67.51
Good, 900-1100 lb	57.61	59.94	54.40	54.38	53.88	54.22	53.35	54.85	57.77	55.32	61.32	61.66
California, Choice 900-1100 lb	62.35	64.95	61.56	61.12	61.15	61.28	61.94	63.81	67.55	64.43	70.00	67.81
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb	61.96	64.53	60.48	60.94	60.75	60.72	61.21	62.49	65.33	63.01	70.57	68.69
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb	62.29	64.90	61.54	61.64	61.64	61.59	61.80	62.77	65.68	63.42	71.36	69.17
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	59.50	62.44	57.35	57.50	57.38	57.41	58.40	60.49	63.01	60.63	66.69	66.21
Good, 700-900 lb	57.03	59.74	54.55	54.86	54.30	54.57	54.72	56.44	58.36	56.51	61.59	60.90
COWS:												
Omaha:												
Commercial	42.07	42.53	40.05	37.38	35.50	37.64	37.05	40.89	42.27	40.07	43.01	42.84
Utility	41.52	42.22	39.28	36.58	35.41	37.09	36.94	40.92	42.36	40.07	43.04	42.98
Cutter	39.71	40.29	37.71	35.05	34.20	35.65	35.84	39.88	40.89	38.87	41.49	41.34
Canner	36.96	37.67	35.68	32.50	31.99	33.39	33.05	36.91	38.31	36.09	38.08	37.50
VEALERS:												
Choice, So. St. Paul	84.60	83.37	75.00	75.00	78.40	76.13	75.88	75.00	75.50	75.46	77.12	76.00
FEEDER STEERS:[1]												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	69.86	69.45	66.62	66.80	65.86	66.43	68.22	72.02	76.02	72.09	75.90	75.52
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	66.48	66.53	63.45	63.88	62.35	63.23	65.30	67.35	69.19	67.28	68.38	67.62
All weights and grades	63.65	64.75	62.21	61.24	59.17	60.87	63.70	66.34	66.71	65.58	65.90	63.88
Amarillo:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	64.43	65.61	63.25	61.88	62.69	62.61	66.06	67.28	70.50	67.95	67.62	63.07
Georgia auctions:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	58.62	59.44	56.38	57.50	58.50	57.46	60.81	62.75	64.80	62.79	62.50	62.00
Medium No. 2, 400-500 lb	56.12	57.58	55.00	55.50	57.17	55.89	58.62	62.62	65.50	62.25	62.38	61.25
FEEDER HEIFERS:												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	59.82	59.56	55.42	54.98	54.82	55.07	57.12	61.02	64.48	60.87	63.22	62.72
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb*	59.82	59.76	57.05	57.75	55.83	56.88	57.90	60.52	62.62	60.35	62.35	60.42
SLAUGHTER HOGS:												
Barrows and gilts:												
Omaha:												
No. 1 & 2, 200-230 lb	63.36	62.43	57.49	54.68	56.71	56.29	57.96	58.69	51.67	56.11	48.47	47.96
All weights	62.67	61.37	57.59	53.53	54.48	55.20	56.26	56.92	51.15	54.78	47.75	47.17
Sioux City	63.12	62.00	57.27	53.90	55.23	55.47	57.24	57.78	51.37	55.46	47.84	47.40
7 markets[2]	63.01	61.99	56.94	53.49	54.94	55.12	56.78	57.27	50.94	55.00	47.50	47.02
Sows:												
7 markets[2]	56.56	54.72	54.57	48.16	45.96	49.56	49.86	54.01	49.71	51.19	45.28	41.91
FEEDER PIGS:												
No. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb (per hd.)	62.62	58.74	53.81	45.62	47.42	48.95	52.94	55.40	52.36	53.57	43.74	35.14

Continued—

Table 13.—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat—Continued

Item	1982						1983					
	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	I	Apr.	May
							Dollars per cwt					
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:												
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	52.90	55.05	50.38	47.50	51.62	49.83	55.81	60.88	63.30	60.00	65.75	60.62
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	50.38	53.01	46.92	46.00	48.38	47.10	54.25	57.50	59.04	56.93	60.00	58.90
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	16.65	21.51	12.06	11.83	14.44	12.78	20.25	19.25	21.10	20.20	20.50	14.94
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	10.36	13.85	9.50	7.62	10.69	9.27	17.63	17.45	14.28	16.45	10.75	8.70
FEEDER LAMBS:												
Choice, San Angelo	47.35	49.05	46.67	48.33	52.44	49.15	58.31	64.06	63.90	62.09	65.62	56.62
Choice, So. St. Paul	49.26	50.36	47.40	44.52	48.42	46.78	54.27	58.00	59.00	57.09	55.95	52.82
FARM PRICES:												
Beef cattle	55.60	57.50	53.80	52.60	52.50	52.97	54.30	57.10	59.70	57.03	59.80	58.80
Calves*	59.00	60.40	58.30	58.10	58.80	58.40	62.40	66.50	68.40	65.77	66.10	65.20
Hogs*	61.30	60.10	55.80	52.50	53.60	53.97	55.30	56.10	50.40	53.93	45.90	44.50
Sheep	16.50	18.70	15.20	15.30	16.80*	15.77	21.30	21.90	20.80	21.33	15.20	13.40
Lambs	50.90	53.37	49.10	47.70	50.90	49.23	55.50	60.30	63.20	59.67	59.60	56.70
MEAT PRICES:												
Wholesale:												
Central U.S. markets												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	95.54	99.63	93.00	92.86	92.62	92.83	94.14	96.55	100.62	97.10	107.76	105.00
Heifer beef, Choice 500-600 lb	93.17	97.11	90.70	90.35	90.55	90.53	92.09	93.60	97.40	94.36	102.88	101.45
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	79.00	80.11	77.83	75.19	73.17	75.40	74.88	83.83	84.04	80.92	84.31	83.67
Pork loins, 8-14 lb	123.47	122.29	113.43	104.72	106.12	108.09	112.83	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.58
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb	90.70	89.57	75.20	71.86	74.02	73.69	80.91	N.A.	65.11	N.A.	64.71	60.80
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb	99.74	94.52	105.80	106.00	104.74	105.51	85.92	88.93	81.39	85.41	70.02	66.29
East Coast:												
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb	116.12	121.29	110.40	112.88	117.10	113.46	128.19	135.94	142.95	135.69	140.88	140.00
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-56 lb	115.37	121.03	109.75	110.25	113.00	111.00	123.83	132.75	136.80	131.13	132.71	126.67
West Coast:												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	101.53	105.00	99.19	98.56	98.25	98.67	99.25	101.19	106.45	102.30	112.69	108.12
							Cents/lb					
Retail:												
Beef, Choice	246.1	248.3	238.7	237.1	235.7	237.2	236.9	238.7	238.1	237.9	244.5	246.7
Pork	190.3	185.0	190.9	187.0	183.5	187.1	185.0	183.3	180.7	183.0	173.9	171.1
							1967=100					
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100):												
Retail meats	278.4	277.9	274.9	273.6	271.1	273.2	272.2	273.2	272.8	272.7	273.3	272.7
Beef and veal	279.1	282.1	272.2	272.0	270.2	271.5	271.3	272.2	272.8	272.1	279.4	281.3
Pork	277.1	270.2	277.9	274.2	270.1	274.1	272.0	273.6	271.1	272.2	262.1	257.3
Other meats	272.1	272.3	272.2	271.6	269.7	271.2	269.3	269.2	269.7	269.4	268.6	267.7
Poultry	196.2	197.3	195.4	192.0	190.4	192.6	191.3	194.0	193.7	193.0	191.0	192.0
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[3]												
Beef steer-corn	27.5	27.6	27.7	25.1	25.2	26.0	24.5	23.4	22.7	23.5	21.9	20.8
Hog-corn	28.1	26.4	27.2	22.8	23.0	24.3	23.2	21.7	18.1	21.0	15.4	15.2

[1]Reflects new feeder cattle grades. [2]St. Louis, N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. [3]Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight. * = Revised.

Table 14.—Selected marketings, slaughter, and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1982 III	1982 IV	1983 Jan.	1983 Feb.	1983 Mar.	1983 I	1983 Apr.	1983 May
				1,000 head				
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:[1]								
Slaughter								
Cattle	8,770	8,762	2,893	2,554	2,828	8,275	2,615	2,820
Steers	4,114	3,890	1,351	1,277	1,412	4,040	1,322	1,405
Heifers	2,740	2,659	871	743	831	2,445	727	808
Cows	1,701	2,018	612	480	519	1,611	505	541
Bulls and stags	214	194	59	54	65	178	61	67
Calves	692	726	221	204	246	671	202	194
Sheep and lambs	1,577	1,634	509	457	617	1,583	508	508
Hogs	18,310	20,068	6,421	5,762	7,339	19,522	7,010	6,816
				Percent				
Percentage sows	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.9
Average live weight per head:	lbs							
Cattle	1,059	1,080	1,085	1,091	1,085	1,087	1,075	1,071
Calves	206	201	210	215	217	214	219	231
Sheep and lambs	109	112	114	116	116	115	116	114
Hogs	242	247	244	241	241	242	243	246
Average dressed weight:								
Beef	628	634	637	641	642	640	633	635
Veal	126	123	127	132	132	130	131	140
Lamb and Mutton	55	56	57	58	58	58	58	57
Pork	172	176	175	172	173	173	174	176
Production:[2]								
Beef	5,491	5,533	1,837	1,632	1,808	5,277	1,650	1,783
Veal	86	88	28	26	32	86	26	27
Lamb and mutton	86	91	29	26	36	91	29	29
Pork	3,139	3,515	1,119	988	1,263	3,370	1,215	1,193
COMMERCIAL:[1, 3]				1,000 head				
Slaughter:								
Cattle	9,214	9,308	3,062	2,692	2,980	8,734	2,756	2,956
Calves	770	806	244	224	267	735	224	214
Sheep and Lambs	1,628	1,681	522	468	634	1,624	523	526
Hogs	18,940	20,825	6,667	5,964	7,580	20,211	7,223	7,027
				Mil. lbs				
Production:[2]								
Beef	5,730	5,818	1,927	1,706	1,892	5,525	1,726	1,858
Veal	107	110	34	32	37	103	32	32
Lamb and mutton	88	93	30	27	36	93	30	30
Pork	3,240	3,638	1,159	1,021	1,303	3,483	1,250	1,227
COLD STORAGE STOCKS[1]				Millions				
END OF QUARTER:[4, 5]								
Beef	248	294	303	307	299*	299*	277	266
Veal	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7
Lamb and mutton	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9
Pork	183	219	224	216	235	235	273	293
Total meat	447	529	542	539	549*	549*	565	575

[1]Due to reduction on SRS reports in 1982, monthly data was not available. Beginning January 1983, SRS monthly data was reinstated. [2]ERS estimates for 1982. [2]Federally inspected and other commercial. [4]Beginning Jan. 1977, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. [5]Stock levels end of quarter or month. * = Revised.

Table 15.—1982 Monthly livestock slaughter and production estimates[1]

Month and quarter	Cattle				Calves			
	Federally inspected		Commercial		Federally Inspected		Commercial	
	Slaughter	Production	Slaughter	Production	Slaughter	Production	Slaughter	Production
	1,000 head	*Mil lb*	*1,000 head*	*Mil lb*	*1,000 head*	*Mil lb*	*1,000 head*	*Mil lb*
January	2,773.0	1,762	2,941.3	1,853	228.6	29	250.6	36
February	2,590.5	1,640	2,747.7	1,725	210.3	26	230.6	32
March	2,819.2	1,786	2,990.2	1,877	263.0	32	288.4	39
I	8,182.7	5,188	8,679.2	5,455	701.9	87	769.6	107
April	2,673.0	1,684	2,819.6	1,763	210.7	27	233.5	33
May	2,647.6	1,653	2,792.8	1,731	191.7	26	212.4	31
June	2,871.8	1,785	3,029.2	1,869	206.9	28	229.3	35
II	8,192.4	5,122	8,641.6	5,363	609.3	81	675.2	99
July	2,783.0	1,727	2,924.0	1,802	217.0	27	241.2	34
August	2,977.6	1,860	3,128.4	1,941	230.0	28	255.7	35
September	3,009.1	1,904	3,161.6	1,987	245.3	31	272.7	38
III	8,769.7	5,491	9,214.0	5,730	692.3	86	769.6	107
October	3,040.7	1,921	3,230.3	2,020	236.2	30	262.4	37
November	2,848.0	1,798	3,025.7	1,891	239.3	29	265.9	36
December	2,873.3	1,814	3,052.5	1,907	250.3	29	278.2	37
IV	8,762.0	5,533	9,308.5	5,818	725.8	88	806.5	110
Total[2]	33,906.8	21,334	35,843.3	22,366	2,729.3	341	3,020.9	423

Month and quarter	Hogs				Lamb and mutton			
	Federally inspected		Commercial		Federally Inspected		Commercial	
	Slaughter	Production	Slaughter	Production	Slaughter	Production	Slaughter	Production
	1,000 head	*Mil lb*	*1,000 head*	*Mil lb*	*1,000 head*	*Mil lb*	*1,000 head*	*Mil lb*
January	6,876.1	1,184	7,141.2	1,229	509.5	28	520.0	29
February	6,340.4	1,074	6,584.8	1,114	490.0	28	500.1	28
March	7,691.1	1,302	7,987.5	1,350	570.2	33	581.9	33
I	20,907.6	3,560	21,713.5	3,693	1,569.7	89	1,602.0	90
April	7,160.0	1,217	7,399.1	1,255	532.9	30	548.9	31
May	6,331.6	1,091	6,543.0	1,125	450.1	25	463.7	26
June	6,551.1	1,135	6,769.8	1,170	509.6	28	524.8	28
II	20,042.7	3,443	20,711.9	3,550	1,492.6	83	1,537.4	85
July	5,853.3	1,008	6,054.6	1,040	484.3	26	500.0	27
August	6,175.4	1,054	6,387.8	1,088	516.5	28	533.2	29
September	6,281.2	1,077	6,497.2	1,112	576.2	32	594.8	32
III	18,309.9	3,139	18,939.6	3,240	1,577.0	86	1,628.0	88
October	6,536.9	1,139	6,783.3	1,178	557.2	31	573.3	31
November	6,893.2	1,214	7,153.0	1,257	541.2	30	556.9	31
December	6,638.1	1,162	6,888.3	1,203	535.7	30	551.1	31
IV	20,068.2	3,515	20,824.6	3,638	1,634.1	91	1,681.3	93
Total[2]	79,328.4	13,657	82,189.7	14,121	6,273.4	347	6,448.7	356

[1]Quarterly slaughter and production, published by the Statistical Reporting Service, were disaggregated to monthly figures based on revised weekly federally inspected slaughter data and final production estimates released during the year. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 16.—Selected foreign trade, by months

Item	1982 Aug.	1982 Sept.	1982 Oct.	1982 Nov.	1982 Dec.	1983 Jan.	1983 Feb.	1983 Mar.	1983 Apr.
	Millions								
Imports (carcass weight):									
Beef	243.56	261.08	191.31	93.48	92.37	204.26	171.32	152.31	170.90
Veal	1.09	2.43	3.22	.61	.66	3.91	2.23	2.40	1.84
Pork	55.10	53.46	52.37	64.31	51.25	65.13	53.87	60.52	59.88
Lamb and mutton	2.58	2.95	.58	.19	.36	.10	2.54	1.69	1.09
Exports (carcass weight):									
Beef	19.08	22.29	25.04	25.97	21.90	20.29	21.41	25.11	24.07
Veal	.35	.21	.36	.39	.26	.24	.24	.50	.47
Pork	12.13	10.81	11.05	14.14	14.36	9.62	15.48	18.90	29.67
Lamb and mutton	.20	.07	.11	.19	.14	.12	.09	.06	.11
Shipments (carcass weight):									
Beef	7.36	4.06	5.03	3.94	3.95	4.36*	2.91	3.08	4.75
Veal	.19	.04	.20	.12	.08	.05	.03	.10	.05
Pork	11.15	9.43	19.32	14.96	16.14	12.72	10.92	10.63	13.07
Lamb and mutton	.15	.14	.25	.08	.36	.23	.22	.27	.42
	Number								
Live animal imports:									
Cattle	47,796	85,171	44,698	133,461	150,068	61,908	47,390	63,192	49,290
Hogs	19,183	25,298	24,842	41,752	37,248	68,538	34,033	40,956	39,764
Sheep and lambs	2,057	4,366	2,202	9	434	6	417	0	0
Live animal exports:									
Cattle	3,350	4,191	3,335	5,018	2,716	4,105	4,267	2,831	4,201
Hogs	2,576	3,283	3,031	4,445	3,217	2,446	1,420	2,394	3,429
Sheep and lambs	25,679	12,722	14,748	17,054	13,004	15,209	4,919	10,326	17,674

* = Revised.

Table 17.—Imports of feeder cattle and calves from Canada and Mexico

Year and country	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 head												
1981													
Canada	8,747	19,729	26,192	34,787	31,238	19,128	16,203	16,526	28,534	44,816	44,978	28,571	319,449
Mexico	71,572	57,122	60,929	59,268	33,124	6,658	10,826	3,057	14	93	3	18,213	320,879
1982													
Canada	21,482	22,123	47,488	59,974	55,570	35,666	26,099	30,687	36,790	42,952	66,601	41,338	486,770
Mexico	15,708	18,613	31,895	64,559	78,933	40,416	21,079	16,277	47,488	995	65,873	107,841	509,677
1983													
Canada	29,719	24,215	40,174	42,332									
Mexico	31,523	22,411	21,664	15,741									

POULTRY AND EGGS

Eggs

In June, prices for cartoned Grade A large eggs delivered to the store door in New York averaged 70 cents a dozen, up from 64 cents last year. Wholesale egg prices ranged from 73 cents a dozen in mid-June to 66 cents at the first and last of June. The fluctuation likely resulted from changing egg supplies as consumers resisted higher prices, forcing featuring as supplies built up.

Foreign demand for eggs continues weak; during January-April, exports of shell eggs and the shell equivalent of egg products were down 46 percent from a year earlier. The biggest drop was in shell eggs, down 58 percent. Egg products declined 35 percent. Reduced purchases by traditional importers, and strong competition from other exporters has reduced U.S. export demand for eggs. The strong U.S. dollar has continued to benefit our competitors while making it harder for U.S. exporters.

During April-June, prices for cartoned Grade A large eggs delivered to the store door in New York likely averaged 69 cents a dozen, up slightly from last year's 67 cents. If producers reduce production, the economy continues to strengthen, and exports improve slightly, prices during third-quarter 1983 may average 67 to 71 cents a dozen, compared with 67 cents a year earlier.

Egg production during March-May totaled 1,435 million dozen, down 2 percent from last year because the number of hens was down 4 percent from March-May 1982. The rate of lay was up 2 percent from a year earlier and offset the decline in layer numbers.

Egg producers have been reducing the number of replacement pullets added to flocks since 1980. However, the laying flock had declined only slightly as producers kept their old hens in production longer. The most recent survey suggests egg producers have about exhausted management changes and are cutting back. The number of hens on farms June 1, 1983, was 4 percent below June 1, 1982, in spite of the 30-percent decline in the number of light-type mature chickens slaughtered compared with slaughterings in May 1982. As a result of these cutbacks, egg production during April-June was probably down 3 percent from last year. Output in the third quarter will likely be down 2 percent from 1982.

Broilers

The output of young chicken meat from federally inspected plants during the first quarter of 1983 totaled 3,052 million pounds, up 6 percent from a year earlier. The birds were 2 percent heavier this year than last, and numbers increased 4 percent. The extra weight was likely the result of the mild winter, advances in breeding, and some extra time on feed.

Output in the second quarter was likely 3 percent above the 3,109 million pounds produced during April-June 1982. Preliminary weekly slaughter estimates for April and May suggest output was about 3 percent above last year. The number of chicks hatched for June slaughter was about 1 percent above last year, suggesting a more modest increase in output.

Producers have responded to the weak prices in the first quarter and the increase in feed costs. Weekly reports on the number of chicks placed during May were below a year earlier, suggesting slaughter will be down in July. Based on the reduced numbers of eggs set and chicks placed thus far for third-quarter slaughter, output is expected to be the same to 2 percent above last year's 3,130 million pounds. The number of birds slaughtered may be the same to slightly less; however, weights may increase, accounting for the expanded production.

While production was up in the first quarter, exports of young chicken meat were down 17 percent from last year. Reduced purchases by importing countries and strong competition by other exporters caused U.S. exports to decline. Since most of U.S. competitors' exports are whole birds, this category showed the biggest drop—down 80 percent. Cut-up chicken and parts were up 9 percent from a year earlier. Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands, and Japan all imported more cut-up chicken and parts this year than last.

Wholesale prices for broilers in the 9 cities during January-March were down 2 cents a pound from last year's 45 cents. In spite of the 6-percent increase in production and the decline in the export market, domestic demand for broilers was relatively strong.

The 9-city price has been replaced by a new 12-city composite price that includes whole birds, brand-name birds, and whole birds without giblets. This wholesale price was 2 to 3 cents above the 9-city price during the period when both series were reported. During second-quarter 1983, the wholesale price in the 12 cities averaged 46.5 cents, compared with the 9-city price of 45.1 cents a year earlier.

With the economy continuing to strengthen in the third quarter and broiler production only slightly larger, the 12-city price may average 47 to 51 cents a pound, whereas last year the 9-city price averaged 44 cents.

Table 18.—Layers on farms and eggs produced

Marketing year quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Mil.		*No.*		*Mil. doz.*	
I	292	284	59.9	60.8	1,456.1	1,439.9
II	285	274	61.6	62.7	1,463.1	1,434.8
III	282		61.1		1,435.9	
IV	285		61.0		1,451.6	
Annual	286		244.0		5,806.7	

Table 19.—Egg-type chick hatchery operations

Month	Hatch			Eggs in incubators first of month		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	Thousand			*Percent*		
January	37,792	36,652	33,324	97	98	86
February	36,051	36,413	33,149	93	103	86
March	44,489	44,220	39,522	95	99	81
April	48,258	46,626	37,208	97	94	79
May	46,100	47,342	39,034	91	102	76
June	40,524	39,424		93	98	91
July	32,257	35,405		84	107	
August	33,796	33,455		82	98	
September	32,250	31,226		82	95	
October	35,905	32,345		94	95	
November	33,699	30,172		92	90	
December	33,054	31,140		96	90	

Table 20.—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1982-83

Period[1]	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced[2]		
		Liquid[3]	Frozen	Dried
	Thou. doz.	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*
1982				
Jan. 24 - Feb. 20	47,713	31,062	22,938	5,012
Feb. 21 - Mar. 20	51,265	31,360	25,890	5,074
Mar. 21 - Apr. 17	53,773	31,880	24,690	5,816
Apr. 18 - May 15	59,705	39,064	28,367	6,415
May 16 - June 12	64,889	40,072	29,003	7,975
June 13 - July 10	60,166	37,764	27,298	6,540
July 11 - Aug. 7	65,321	37,426	29,982	7,331
Aug. 8 - Sept. 4	60,789	39,110	26,073	6,550
Sept. 5 - Sept. 30	56,675	36,468	24,278	5,423
Oct. 1 - Oct. 31	60,787	38,114	28,334	6,477
November	57,867	36,841	24,849	6,747
December	53,369	35,499	23,072	6,228
1983				
January	57,526	38,965	23,822	6,369
February	56,439	35,217	22,792	5,801
March	61,229	40,626	25,564	6,368
April	52,493	37,566	22,516	5,753
May	61,369	42,366	25,310	7,738

[1]The reporting period was changed in November 1982 from a four-week interval to a calendar month basis. [2]Includes ingredients added. [3]Liquid egg product produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

Table 21.—Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1982-83

Month	Forced molt layers[1]				Light-type hens slaughtered under federal inspection	
	Being molted		Molt completed			
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Percent				*Thousand*	
January	3.2		19.8		14,416	15,717
February	4.3	6.2	18.8	18.4	12,727	11,948
March	3.6	4.3	18.6	18.7	14,554	15,705
April		4.0		17.7	16,732	14,750
May		5.4		17.2	11,808	9,733
June	6.3	5.7	19.2	19.4	14,349	
July					11,517	
August					14,160	
September	5.5		20.5		11,960	
October					11,822	
November					12,961	
December	3.3		18.2		16,101	

[1]Percent of hen and pullets of laying age in 17 selected states. [2]Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Federal Safety Inspection Service.

Table 22.—Shell eggs: Supply and utilization, 1982-83[1]

Calendar quarter and year	Stock change	Production	Hatching use	Eggs broken	Imports	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
								Military	Civilian	
									Total	Per capita
	Million dozen									*Number*
1982[2]										
I	−.1	1,441.6	128.4	160.9	.5	1,152.6	29.2	5.4	1,118.0	58.6
II	.2	1,440.7	132.4	196.0	.2	1,112.8	16.5	4.6	1,091.8	57.1
III	.1	1,436.9	120.3	203.8	1.5	1,114.4	22.8	5.8	1,085.8	56.6
IV	−.2	1,479.1	124.4	172.0	.1	1,182.6	42.6	4.8	1,135.3	59.0
Year	0	5,798.2	505.5	732.7	2.3	4,562.4	111.1	20.5	4,430.8	231.2
1983[2]										
I	.5	1,432.1	128.3	175.2	5.0	1,134.1	15.5	5.5	1,113.1	57.7

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Preliminary.

Table 23.—Total eggs: Supply and utiliaztion by quarters, 1982-83

Calendar quarter and year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports[1]	Beginning stocks[1]	Total supply	Ending stocks[1]	Exports and shipments[1]	Domestic disappearance			
							Eggs used for hatching	Military[1]	Civilian	
									Total	Per capita
	Million dozen									*Number*[2]
1982[3]										
I	1,441.6	.5	17.5	1,445.2	14.4	53.1	128.4	5.9	1,257.7	65.9
II	1,440.7	.3	14.4	1,437.1	18.2	36.9	132.4	4.8	1,263.0	66.0
III	1,436.9	1.6	18.2	1,434.4	22.3	37.6	120.3	6.4	1,270.1	66.2
IV	1,479.1	.1	22.3	1,481.2	20.3	57.3	124.4	5.3	1,294.3	67.3
Year	5,798.2	2.5	17.5	5,797.9	20.3	184.9	505.5	22.4	5,085.1	265.4
1983[3]										
I	1,432.1	5.0	20.3	1,438.0	19.4	30.2	128.3	6.3	1,273.3	66.1

[1]Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg product. [2]Calculated from unrounded data. [3]Preliminary.

Table 24.—Egg prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
							Cents per dozen						
Farm Price[1]													
1982	59.1	61.7	62.8	57.9	48.8	45.6	49.2	44.6	51.4	52.8	52.1	55.4	54.8
1983	52.6	54.7	52.1	50.8	55.3	53.3							
New York (cartoned)[2] Grade A, Large													
1982	81.4	77.7	79.4	72.2	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.8	68.6	69.5	68.6	67.2	70.1
1983	62.7	65.7	69.1	67.6	69.9								
4-Region Average, Grade A, Large													
Retail Price													
1982	93.9	101.1	96.7	92.3	85.3	80.5	86.6	80.1	87.5	87.3	86.1	84.8	88.5
1983	85.2	82.7	86.5	84.8	89.6								
Price Spreads													
Farm-to-Consumer													
1982	32.3	42.8	35.7	40.6	40.6	34.6	39.6	33.5	36.8	36.0	35.7	35.7	37.0
1983	41.8	36.1	35.0	35.3	35.7								
Farm-to-Retailer													
1982	17.7	21.4	18.8	22.5	20.5	17.2	19.0	16.1	18.4	18.3	17.9	19.1	18.9
1983	21.2	18.9	18.2	19.0	17.7								
Retail													
1982	14.6	21.4	16.9	18.1	20.1	17.4	20.6	17.4	18.4	17.7	17.8	16.6	18.1
1983	20.6	17.2	16.8	16.3	18.0								
							1967 = 100						
Consumer Price Index													
1982	189.4	205.1	195.2	186.9	172.3	162.5	173.6	161.2	175.2	175.8	175.0	172.5	178.7
1983	172.9	169.3	175.0	174.9	181.8								

[1]Market (table) eggs including eggs sold retail by the producer; data not available prior to 1982. [2]Price to volume buyers.

Table 25.—Young chicken prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per pound												
Farm Price[1]													
1982	27.3	27.4	27.1	26.5	28.2	28.9	28.1	26.6	26.8	25.5	24.8	24.3	26.9
1983	25.8	27.7	25.4	24.7	26.1	28.3							
Wholesale RTC 9-City Average[2]													
1982	45.2	44.5	44.8	42.6	45.8	47.0	46.1	43.4	43.6	42.3	40.3	42.0	44.0
1983	43.1	45.2	41.9	40.9	47.1	49.1							
4-Region Average Retail Price													
1982	71.7	72.8	71.7	71.3	72.2	73.4	74.4	72.0	71.5	70.2	69.7	68.4	71.6
1983	69.2	70.4	70.3	67.9	69.1								
Price Spreads Farm-to-Consumer													
1982	35.7	37.8	36.5	36.1	34.1	33.4	37.4	35.3	34.0	34.9	37.5	35.5	35.7
1983	34.4	33.5	36.5	34.9	33.8								
Farm-To-Retailer													
1982	16.8	17.9	17.1	15.0	14.6	14.0	16.1	13.8	14.2	14.3	16.5	16.9	15.6
1983	16.3	16.0	16.9	15.8	16.8								
Retail													
1982	18.9	19.9	19.4	21.1	19.5	19.4	21.3	21.5	19.8	20.6	21.0	18.6	20.1
1983	18.1	17.5	19.6	19.1	17.0								
	1967 = 100												
Retail Price Index Whole Chickens													
1982	193.1	196.3	195.1	194.1	196.8	199.1	201.2	193.8	194.8	192.6	189.3	185.4	194.3
1983	186.8	190.6	190.7	184.5	187.7								

[1]Liveweight. [2]Beginning May 1983 12-city composite weighted average.

Table 26.—Young chicken supply and utilization, 1982-83

Calendar quarters and year	Total production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance: Total[2]	Civilian disappearance: Per capita
	Million pounds							*Pounds*
1982[3]								
I	2,924.1	32.6	2,956.6	27.0	171.3	6.8	2,751.6	12.0
II	3,145.2	27.0	3,172.2	21.8	178.7	13.1	2,958.7	12.9
III	3,158.6	21.8	3,180.4	17.4	138.3	8.3	3,016.4	13.1
IV	2,946.8	17.4	2,964.2	22.3	160.3	5.9	2,775.8	12.0
Year	12,174.7	32.6	12,207.3	22.3	648.5	34.0	11,502.5	50.0
1983[3]								
I	3,094.8	22.3	3,117.1	20.9	147.0	7.8	2,941.4	12.7

[1]Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1983 is the same as the one for 1982. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 27.—Mature chicken supply and utilization, 1982-83[1]

Calendar quarter and year	Supply: Total production	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Ending stocks	Utilization: Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance: Military	Civilian: Total	Civilian: Per capita
	Million pounds							Pounds[2]
1982[3]								
I	189.0	116.5	305.5	113.0	7.4	.4	184.7	.8
II	200.3	113.0	313.3	113.5	7.2	1.1	191.5	.8
III	176.2	113.5	289.7	103.8	5.1	.4	180.4	.8
IV	179.0	103.8	282.8	112.7	6.6	.3	163.1	.7
Year	744.5	116.5	861.0	112.7	26.3	2.2	719.8	3.1
1983[3]								
I	194.1	112.7	306.8	115.2	5.3	2.0	184.3	.8

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Calculated from unrounded data. [3]Preliminary.

Table 28.—Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks

Month	Broiler-type chicks hatched 1982*	Broiler-type chicks hatched 1983	Pullet chicks placed: Monthly placements 1982	Monthly placements 1983	Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier 1982	Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier 1983
	Million		Thousand		Thousand	
January	372,503	382,668	3,171	2,920	28,513	25,971
February	336,484	348,416	3,012	3,030	28,228	25,994
March	390,918	399,716	3,489	2,965	27,217	25,690
April	385,801	389,168	3,476	3,143	27,155	25,215
May	402,754	396,069	3,537	3,541	26,931	25,237
June	385,164		2,827		25,760	25,156
July	381,979		2,971		25,772	24,706
August	377,760		3,207		25,850	24,089
September	348,090		2,696		25,582	24,292
October	344,579		3,034		26,005	24,286
November	345,602		3,408		26,397	24,222
December	373,949		3,026		26,473	25,067

*Revised.

Table 29.—Federally inspected young chicken slaughter

Quarter and year	Number	Average weight	Liveweight pounds	Certified RTC
	Mil	Lbs	Mil lbs	Mil lbs
1982				
I	983	4.03	3,961	2,888
II	1,047	4.05	4,239	3,109
III	1,065	4.00	4,265	3,130
IV	973	4.10	3,991	2,911
Year	4,068	4.04	16,456	12,039
1983				
I	1,019	4.10	4,173	3,052

Turkeys

Cold storage stocks of frozen turkeys are beginning to build earlier than usual this year. In 6 of the 13 years with monthly data since 1970, the lowest stocks occurred on May 1, but this year it was April 1. The movement of whole turkeys into storage helped strengthen prices.

Wholesale prices for 8- to 16-pound hen turkeys in New York averaged 57 cents a pound during May, down from 59 cents in the second quarter, compared with 59 cents last year. With third-quarter output expected to increase from a year earlier, prices for that quarter may average 60 to 64 cents a pound, down from 65 cents last year.

Turkey meat output from federally inspected plants totaled 458 million pounds in the first quarter of 1983, up 12 percent from last year. Preliminary weekly slaughter for April and May suggests that turkey meat output was also up 12 percent from the same period last year. If slaughter slowed in June, as suggested by earlier data on the poult hatch, turkey output in the second quarter may be reported up 9 to 11 percent. Based on the above-mentioned data and recent reports on the number of poults placed, turkey output in the third quarter is expected to increase 4 to 6 percent from the 761 million pounds produced a year earlier.

Table 30.—Federally inspected turkey slaughter

Quarter and year	Number	Average weight	Live weight pounds	Certified RTC
	Mil.	*Lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*
1982				
I	26.4	19.67	519.2	410.4
II	35.0	18.91	661.0	527.9
III	51.0	18.67	951.7	761.5
IV	48.0	19.85	953.2	759.1
Year	160.4	19.24	3,085.1	2,458.9
1983				
I	28.7	20.16	578.5	457.7

Table 31.—Turkey prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
							Cents per pound						
Farm Price[1]													
1982	33.1	33.8	33.9	34.2	34.9	38.3	40.2	40.6	42.2	42.8	42.9	33.5	39.5
1983	31.9	32.8	33.0	32.1	34.5	36.2							
New York, Hens[2] 8-16 lbs.													
1982	53.6	55.8	56.0	55.8	58.8	61.8	64.1	64.1	68.0	69.6	67.2	54.2	60.8
1983	53.6	54.9	56.0	54.4	56.6								
4-Region Average Retail Price													
1982	92.8	91.7	91.5	89.5	91.9	91.0	93.7	96.6	95.1	95.9	92.4	89.2	92.6
1983	91.4	92.4	91.8	92.6	92.8								
Price Spreads													
Farm-To-Consumer													
1982	51.5	47.6	48.6	46.1	45.2	41.3	42.1	45.0	38.8	39.1	37.6	47.2	44.2
1983	53.0	52.9	51.5	52.9	50.7								
Farm-To-Retailer													
1982	22.2	21.2	19.4	21.2	19.7	19.8	19.5	20.8	17.4	19.3	20.9	22.8	20.4
1983	23.0	22.0	22.0	22.9	21.7								
Retail													
1982	29.3	26.4	29.2	24.9	25.5	21.5	22.6	24.2	21.4	19.8	16.7	24.4	23.8
1983	30.0	30.9	29.5	30.0	29.0								
							December 1977 = 100						
Consumer price index													
1982	123.2	123.2	123.9	121.3	124.3	124.6	127.3	127.7	127.9	128.5	125.4	126.0	125.3
1983	126.3	127.7	126.6	127.2	125.4								

[1]Liveweight. [2]Wholesale, Ready-To-Cook.

Table 32.—Broiler: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 19 commercial States, 1981-83[1,2]

Period month and day[2]	Eggs set 1981/82	Eggs set 1982/83	Eggs set Percent of previous year	Chicks placed 1981/82	Chicks placed 1982/83	Chicks placed Percent of previous year
	Thousands			Thousands		
November						
20	99,417	100,886	101	77,242	79,799	103
27	98,712	100,653	102	78,262	80,395	103
December						
4	92,056	97,509	106	79,952	80,666	101
11	97,522	99,925	102	79,367	80,051	101
18	99,328	100,700	101	79,044	80,944	102
25	98,784	101,226	102	74,070	78,774	106
January						
1	98,531	101,819	103	77,931	80,625	103
8	99,523	101,161	102	79,631	81,618	102
15	99,746	101,435	102	79,078	82,022	104
22	98,492	99,726	101	78,505	82,537	105
29	98,020	101,726	104	80,410	82,106	102
February						
5	98,057	103,127	105	80,274	82,072	102
12	99,672	103,283	104	79,350	79,760	101
19	101,292	103,616	102	78,452	81,728	104
26	103,914	105,067	101	79,278	83,034	105
March						
5	103,586	105,625	102	80,956	83,882	104
12	103,552	105,112	102	81,974	84,202	103
19	103,554	105,576	102	83,524	85,442	102
26	102,921	103,243	100	84,370	85,958	102
April						
2	102,709	104,984	102	83,942	86,056	103
9	104,970	104,697	100	83,928	85,455	102
16	105,198	104,242	99	83,513	83,298	100
23	103,330	103,279	100	83,607	85,259	102
30	102,560	101,203	99	85,376	84,945	99
May						
7	104,605	102,366	98	85,635	84,836	99
14	103,514	101,963	99	84,679	84,114	99
21	103,604	102,697	99	83,677	82,555	99
28	103,521	102,811	99	85,781	83,432	97
June						
4	103,798	102,317	99	84,570	83,341	99
11	103,240	103,413	100	84,726	83,490	99
18	103,403	101,925	99	84,075	83,553	99
25	99,458	99,095	100	84,867	83,839	99
July						
2	96,923			84,346		
9	100,459			85,084		
16	100,333			80,064		
23	101,291			78,205		
30	99,680			81,772		
August						
6	98,170			81,384		
13	98,603			81,706		
20	97,678			79,968		
27	97,797			79,105		
September						
3	93,354			79,749		
10	89,698			79,314		
17	85,996			78,898		
24	96,137			74,578		
October						
1	96,307			71,427		
8	90,959			68,131		
15	85,158			76,311		
22	91,824			77,217		
29	100,174			73,255		
November						
5	99,914			67,456		
12	101,349			73,298		

[1]19 States: Ala., Ark., Calif., Del., Fla., Ga., Md., Miss., N.C., Pa., S.C., Tex., Va., La., Mo., Tn., Or., Wa, and W. Va. [2]Weeks in 1982/83 and corresponding weeks in 1981/82.

Table 33.—Turkey hatchery operations, 1982-83

Month	Turkey placed[1]			Eggs in incubators first of month changes from previous year		
	Light breeds[2]	Heavy breeds[3]	Total	Light breeds[2]	Heavy breeds[3]	Total
	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83	1982-83
	Thousands			*Percent*		
September	180	7,849	8,029	−47	3	1
October	171	9,477	9,648	−53	7	5
November	162	11,442	11,604	−68	19	14
December	589	11,544	12,133	−63	4	−1
January	589	13,186	13,775	−10	−3	2
February	568	14,438	15,006	−32	5	3
March	583	18,375	18,958	−23	1	0
April	675	19,076	19,751	18	−2	−3
May	651	20,223	20,874	−14	−2	−2
June				−4	0	−1
July						
August						

[1]Excludes exported poults. Placed estimates should not be used to measure change from previous year. [2]Normal mature marketing weight under 12 pounds. [3]Normal mature marketing weight 12 pounds or over.

Table 34.—Turkey supply and utilization, 1982-83[1,2]

Calendar quarter and year	Total production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian Consumption	
							Total[2]	Per capita[2]
	Million pounds							*Pounds*
1982[3]								
I	421.1	238.4	659.5	232.8	17.8	2.3	406.6	1.8
II	541.6	232.8	774.4	281.7	10.9	2.2	479.7	2.1
III	780.7	281.7	1,062.3	435.8	9.9	4.6	612.0	2.7
IV	779.0	435.8	1,214.8	203.9	17.1	3.1	990.7	4.3
Year	2,522.3	238.4	2,760.7	203.9	55.6	12.1	2,489.1	10.8
1983[3]								
I	474.8	203.9	678.7	185.3	11.8	2.2	479.4	2.1

[1]Total production is estimated by multiplying the inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1983 is the same as the one in 1982. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 35.—Estimated costs and returns, 1981-83[1]

Quarter and year	Production costs		Wholesale		Net returns
	Feed	Total	Total costs[2]	Price[3]	
Market eggs (cts/doz)					
1981					
I	37.7	54.0	75.3	72.7	−2.6
II	37.3	53.6	74.9	68.8	−6.1
III	35.7	52.0	73.3	72.9	−0.4
IV	30.5	46.8	68.1	78.1	10.0
Year[4]	35.2	51.5	72.8	73.2	0.3
1982					
I	30.4	45.9	67.0	78.9	11.9
II	31.5	47.0	68.1	67.1	−1.0
III	30.0	45.5	66.6	67.0	0.4
IV	27.1	42.6	63.7	67.5	3.8
Year[4]	29.7	45.2	66.3	70.1	3.8
1983					
I	30.3	46.0	67.1	66.4	−0.7
Broilers (cts/lb)					
1981					
I	21.3	29.7	53.1	49.3	−3.8
II	20.5	28.9	52.1	46.7	−5.4
III	20.2	28.6	51.6	47.0	−4.6
IV	17.8	26.2	48.5	42.1	−6.4
Year[4]	20.0	28.4	51.3	46.3	−5.0
1982					
I	16.7	25.0	47.0	44.8	−2.1
II	17.3	25.6	47.7	45.2	−2.6
III	17.3	25.6	47.7	44.4	−3.3
IV	15.0	23.3	44.6	41.5	−3.1
Year[4]	16.6	24.9	46.8	44.0	−2.8
1983					
I	16.1	24.5	46.3	43.3	−3.0
Turkeys (cts/lb)					
1981					
I	32.0	43.0	68.3	64.2	−4.1
II	30.7	41.7	66.7	67.8	1.1
III	30.6	41.6	66.6	66.5	−0.1
IV	28.5	39.5	63.9	58.6	−5.3
Year	30.2	41.2	66.1	64.0	−2.1
1982					
I	24.1	35.9	59.7	57.0	−2.7
II	25.1	36.9	60.9	59.3	−1.6
III	25.5	37.3	61.4	67.0	5.6
IV	23.2	35.0	58.5	66.9	8.3
Year[4]	24.5	36.3	60.1	63.6	3.5
1983					
I	22.7	34.5	58.1	56.4	−1.6

[1]Estimated by computerized formula. Costs are weighted by monthly production. [2]Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. [3]Wholesale prices used are the 13 metro area egg price, 9-city weighted average broiler price and a composite price reflecting prices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. [4]Weighted average.

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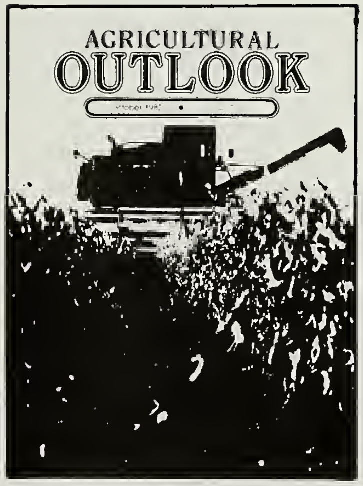

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